IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph of the specification as follows:

Page 12

Please replace the first paragraph on page 12 with the following amended paragraph:

The general principles of CDMA communication systems, and in particular the general principles for generation of spread spectrum signals for transmission over a communication channel is described in U.S. patent 4,901,307 entitled "Spread Spectrum Multiple Access Communication System Using Satellite or Terrestrial Repeaters" and assigned to the assignee of the present invention. The disclosure in that patent, i.e. U.S. patent 4,901,307, is hereby fully incorporated by reference into the present application. Moreover, U.S. patent 5,103,459 entitled "System and Method for Generating Signal Waveforms in a CDMA Cellular Telephone System" and assigned to the assignee of the present invention, discloses principles related to PN spreading, Walsh covering, and techniques to generate CDMA spread spectrum communication signals. The disclosure in that patent, i.e. U.S. patent 5,103,459, is also hereby fully incorporated by reference into the present application. Further, the present invention utilizes time multiplexing of data and various principles related to "high data rate" communication systems, and the present invention can be used in "high data rate" communication systems, such as that disclosed in U.S. ~~application~~ Patent No. 6,574,211 entitled "Method and Apparatus for High Rate Packet Data Transmission" ~~Serial No. 08/963,386 filed on November 3, 1997~~, issued June 3, 2003 and assigned to the assignee of the present invention. The disclosure in that patent ~~application~~ is also hereby fully incorporated by reference into the present application.

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Please replace the third paragraph on page 13 with the following amended paragraph:

Application of distinct orthogonal spreading functions, such as Walsh functions, to each user's communication signal results in a transformation of each symbol of data in the user's communication signal into a respective sequence of output chips, where each sequence of output chips is orthogonal with every other sequence of output chips. Using Walsh functions, the transformation can be performed by XOR'ing each symbol of data in the user's communication signal with a sequence of chips in a particular Walsh function. Using the second Walsh function in the above example, i.e. the second row of the matrix, and XOR'ing a user's data symbol of "a" with the second row of the matrix results in the sequence of output chips: ā, a, ā, a, where "ā" denotes the binary complement of a. Thus, in this illustrative example, each data symbol is spread into a sequence of output chips having a length of 4. The number of output chips produced for each input data symbol is called the spreading factor; in this illustrative example, the spreading factor is 4. In practice, Walsh functions of length 4 to 512 (i.e. Walsh functions having from 4 to 512 chips in each Walsh code sequence) are used. Thus, spreading factors may range from 4 to 512 in practice.